

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 29

February 1948

PART IV  
SOCIAL

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## SECTION 1

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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#### NUTRITION

1. Results of the November 1947 nutrition surveys, as shown in charts on pages 264 through 269, show caloric consumption in all localities increased approximately 13 percent over the August figures due largely to the increase in food ration.

Fats and carbohydrate consumption increased in all areas surveyed while the average proportion of population underweight in all ages decreased.

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

2. A Health Education Liaison Committee composed of representatives from all the ministries was organized in February to coordinate information and education programs on public health and welfare on a nationwide basis.

3. As of 23 February 34,505,034 persons had received triple-typhoid vaccination under the nationwide program which began in September 1947.

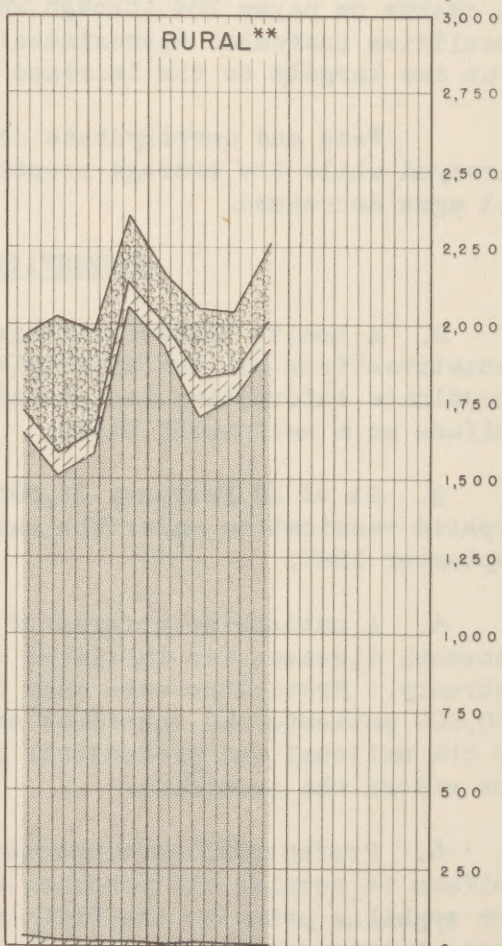
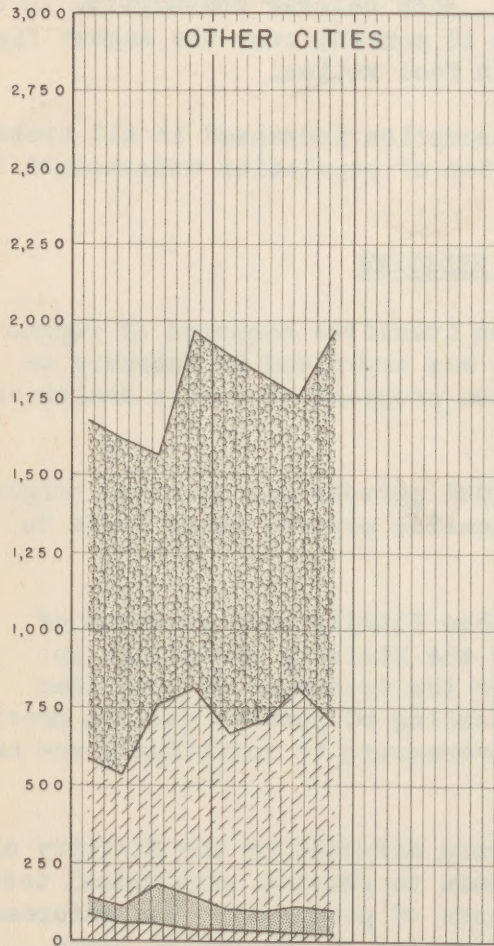
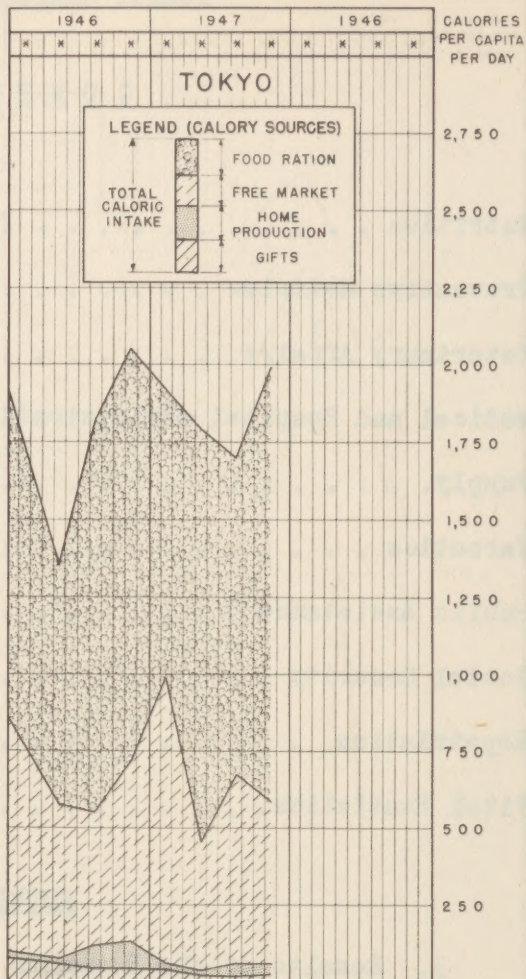
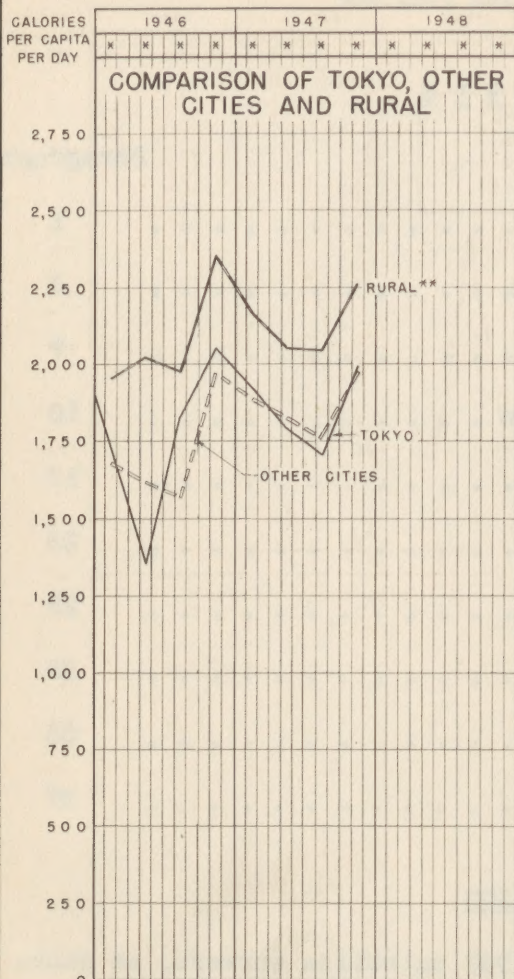
4. A nationwide program of case finding and treatment of venereal diseases was initiated by the Ministry of Welfare in February. Provisions were made for the treatment of more than 750,000 patients and subsidies exceeding 50 percent will be granted by the national and prefectural governments to individuals who cannot afford the treatment.

5. Prefectural governments were directed by the Ministry of Welfare to require all pregnant women to receive serological tests for syphilis prior to the fifth month of pregnancy. The enforcement of this regulation is made effective by the ration board through which the women receive extra rations at the fifth month.



# AVERAGE DAILY CALORIC INTAKE

SINCE FEBRUARY 1946\*



\* MONTHS IN WHICH NUTRITION SURVEYS WERE MADE. NO SURVEY WAS MADE IN TOKYO IN FEBRUARY 1946 BUT A SURVEY WAS MADE IN DECEMBER 1945.  
\*\* POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
GHQ-SCAP

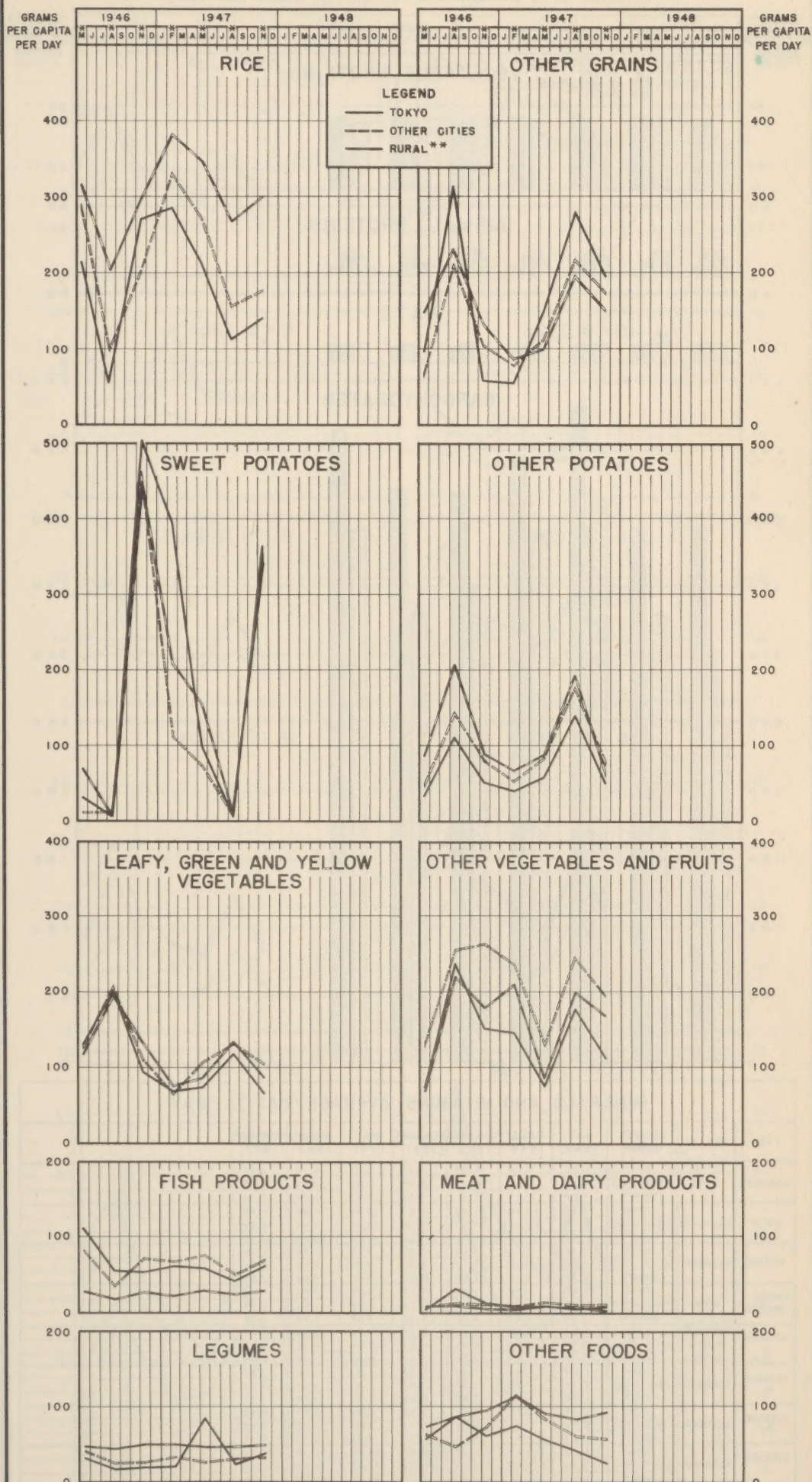
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# AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

SINCE MAY 1946



\* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE MADE.

\*\* POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
GHQ · SCAP

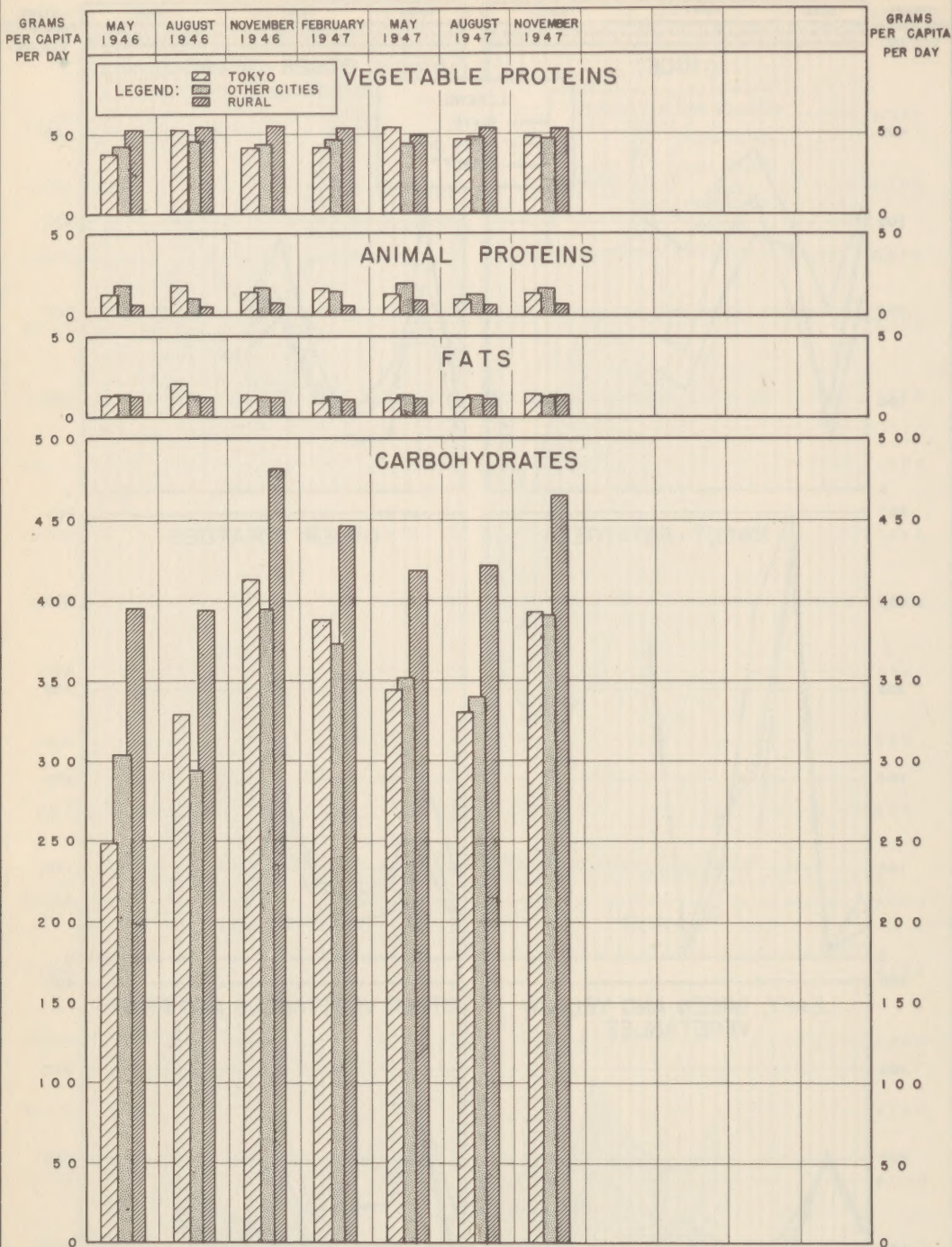
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# PROTEINS, FATS, CARBOHYDRATES, MINERALS AND VITAMINS

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA · SINCE MAY 1946



## MINERALS AND VITAMINS · AVERAGE /CAPITA /DAY

ITEM	UNITS	SURVEY GROUP	MAY 1946	AUGUST 1946	NOVEMBER 1946	FEBRUARY 1947	MAY 1947	AUGUST 1947	NOVEMBER 1947
CALCIUM	GRAMS	TOKYO	0.31	0.20	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.18	0.21
		OTHER CITIES	0.37	0.25	0.39	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.19
		RURAL*	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.18
IRON	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	35.00	46.00	55.00	48.00	63.00	41.00	54.00
		OTHER CITIES	52.00	67.00	75.00	42.00	38.00	46.00	36.00
		RURAL*	58.00	76.00	86.00	45.00	37.00	55.00	53.00
NIACIN	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	8.50	9.40	12.30	10.90	9.10	7.90	10.70
		OTHER CITIES	6.00	8.10	13.10	9.90	9.80	8.00	12.00
		RURAL*	8.20	9.10	12.20	9.80	9.00	8.90	10.50
PHOSPHORUS	GRAMS	TOKYO	1.28	1.66	1.44	1.77	1.75	1.54	1.78
		OTHER CITIES	1.37	1.46	2.07	1.72	1.55	1.63	1.93
		RURAL*	1.75	1.77	2.22	1.58	1.68	1.73	1.97
VITAMIN A	THOUSANDS OF INT'L UNITS	TOKYO	4.21	6.32	3.02	2.24	1.75	3.92	2.03
		OTHER CITIES	5.72	8.90	6.09	2.24	3.30	4.15	3.19
		RURAL*	5.66	7.90	5.59	2.40	2.57	4.15	2.63
VITAMIN B <sub>1</sub>	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	1.08	1.94	1.03	1.53	1.67	1.74	1.87
		OTHER CITIES	2.42	1.55	1.82	1.41	1.37	1.64	1.85
		RURAL*	1.96	1.85	2.25	1.55	1.51	1.73	1.84
VITAMIN B <sub>2</sub>	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	0.57	0.77	0.67	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.68
		OTHER CITIES	0.78	0.88	0.94	0.61	0.63	0.72	0.86
		RURAL*	0.84	0.97	0.99	0.70	0.63	0.70	0.76
VITAMIN C	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	101.00	185.00	242.00	192.00	94.00	132.00	177.00
		OTHER CITIES	147.00	216.00	259.00	128.00	118.00	154.00	207.00
		RURAL*	119.00	204.00	254.00	154.00	123.00	152.00	190.00

\* POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

SOURCE : NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
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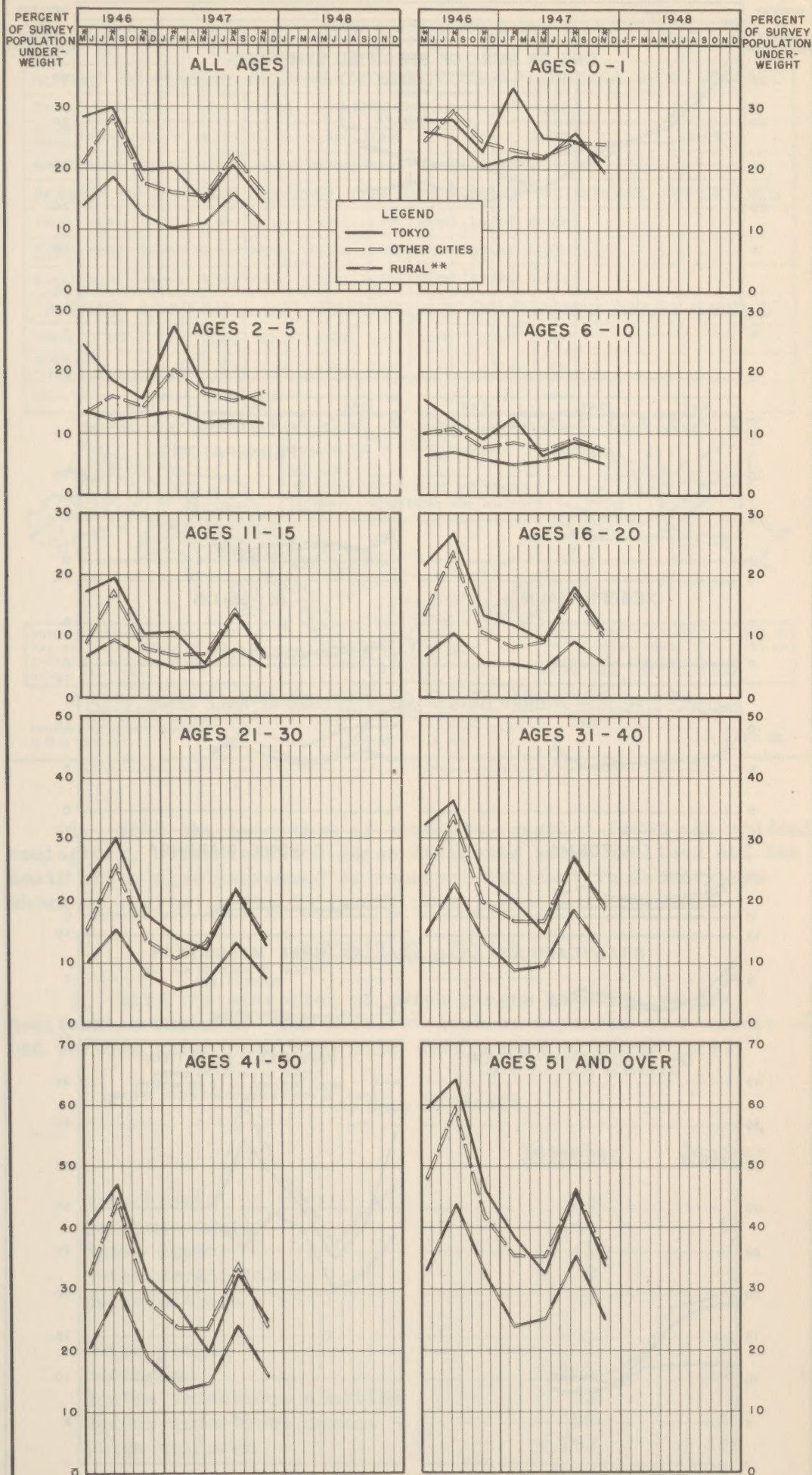
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# PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDERWEIGHT

PERCENT OF SURVEY POPULATION 10 PERCENT OR MORE BELOW NORMS SET IN STANDARD AGE - WEIGHT - HEIGHT TABLES



\* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE MADE.

\*\* POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SH) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
GHQ - SCAP

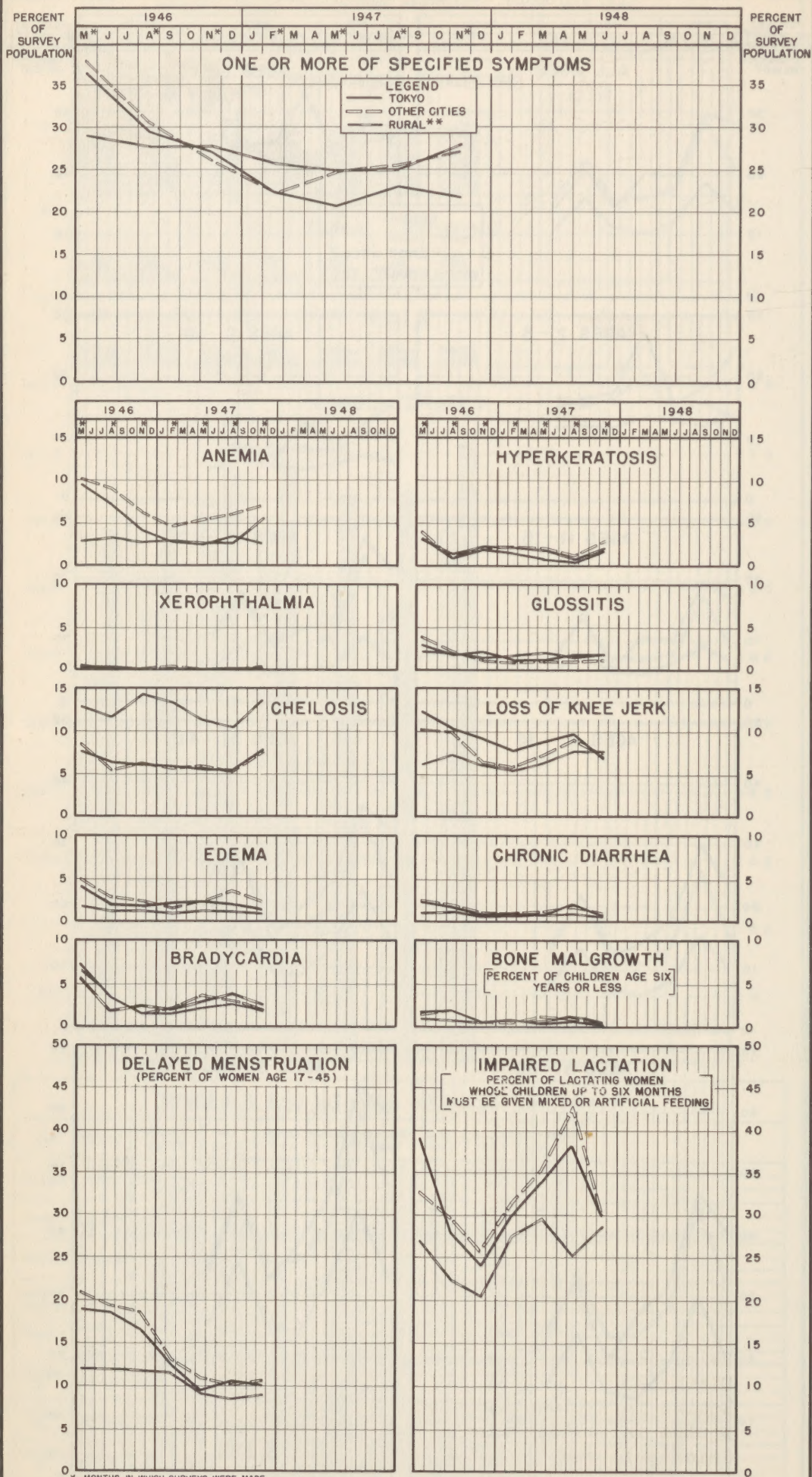
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# SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

PERCENT OF SURVEY POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS SINCE MAY 1946



\* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE MADE.

\*\* POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
 GHQ - SCAP

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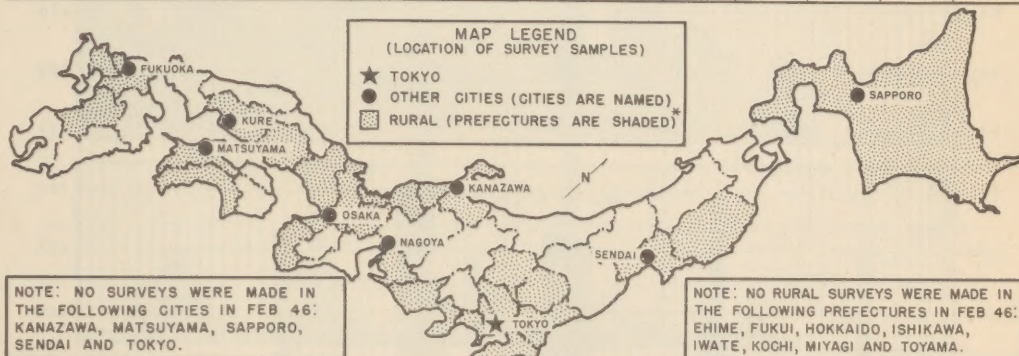
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# NUTRITION SURVEYS

CONDUCTED SINCE DECEMBER 1945

SURVEY GROUP	DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47	MAY 47	AUG 47	NOV 47				
NUMBER OF PERSONS FROM WHOM FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA WERE OBTAINED													
TOKYO	16,020	NONE	13,097	13,368	13,299	13,316	12,919	12,613	12,860				
OTHER CITIES	NONE	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	21,803	22,393	22,416	22,695				
RURAL*	NONE	37,836	49,609	49,436	48,759	48,206	49,391	50,928	47,114				
NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED FOR SYMPTOMS OF NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES													
TOKYO	31,965	NONE	32,871	31,116	29,890	29,691	28,858	28,054	28,022				
OTHER CITIES	NONE	29,257	45,586	46,420	45,267	46,750	46,288	47,185	45,866				
RURAL*	NONE	64,513	75,963	75,033	72,907	74,335	79,786	77,744	74,845				
AVERAGE ADULT MALE UNIT COMPOSITION OF CONSUMPTION SURVEY SAMPLE**													
TOKYO	0.875	—	0.822	0.829	0.828	0.834	0.831	0.820	0.821				
OTHER CITIES	—	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	0.821	0.817	0.814	0.815				
RURAL*	—	0.818	0.893	0.876	0.912	0.840	0.882	0.887	0.920				



\* RURAL - POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.  
 \*\* THE ADULT MALE UNIT IS USED TO EXPRESS THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF A POPULATION IN RELATION TO THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN AVERAGE ADULT MALE AT MODERATE WORK. THUS A 0.500 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION WOULD REQUIRE ONE HALF THE PER CAPITA INTAKE OF A 1,000 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION.  
 SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.  
 G H Q · S C A P JAPAN · FEB 48 NUMBER 95

6. With the exception of smallpox, scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis, communicable disease incidence rates declined and the death rates also decreased or remained constant in January, as shown on charts on the following four pages.

## VETERINARY AFFAIRS

7. With the exception of swine plague animal diseases declined in January. Ten cases of scabies appeared as a result of bad weather which permitted mild development of dermatitis.

## ANIMAL DISEASES

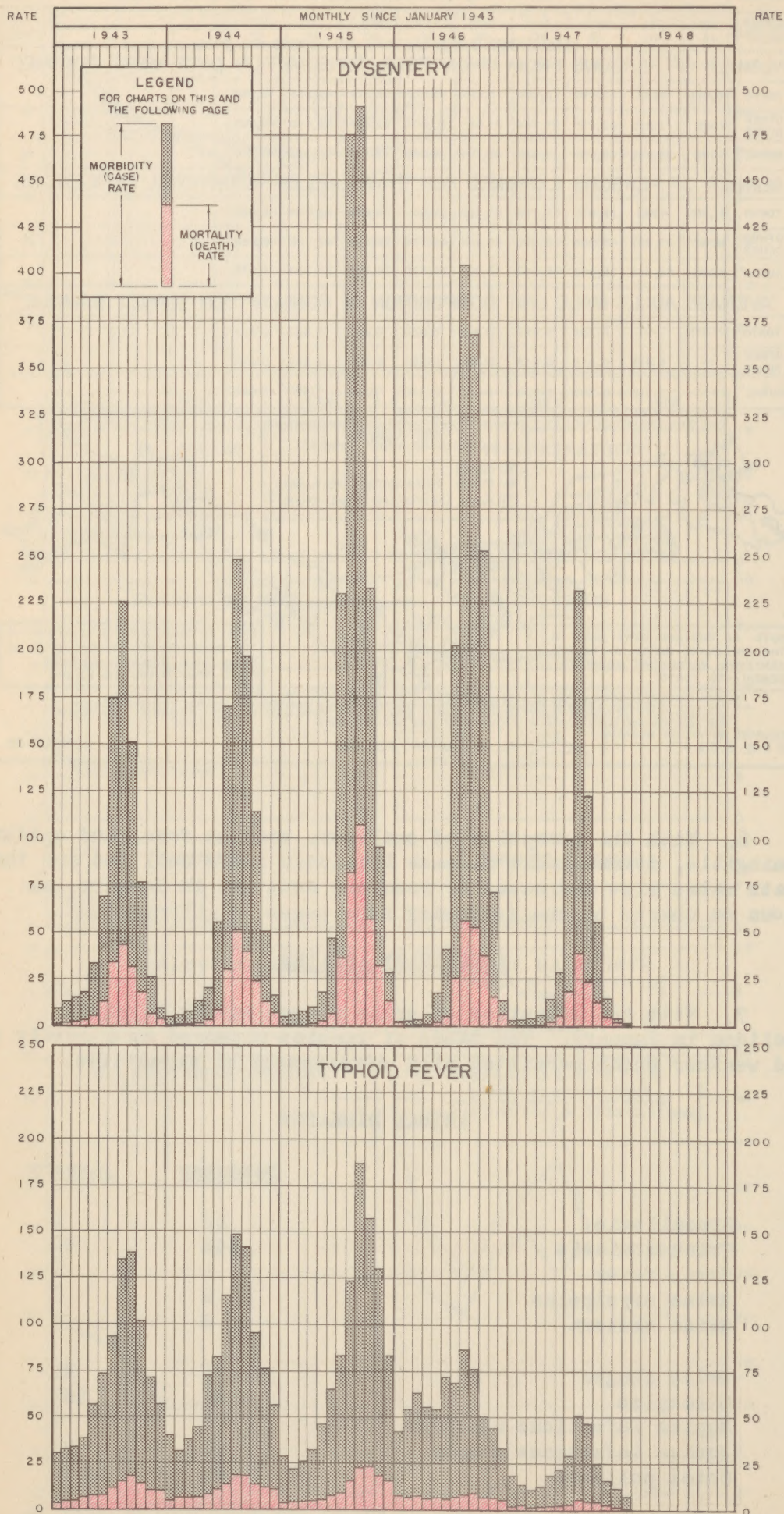
	December	January
Brucellosis	13	1
Trichomoniasis	144	65
Texas fever	1	0
Swine erysipelas	9	0
Swine cholera	3	0
Swine plague	1	21
Strangles	195	160
Equine infectious abortion	63	0
Equine infectious anemia	50	21
Chick pullorum	3,192	2,149

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Husbandry.



# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES /100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
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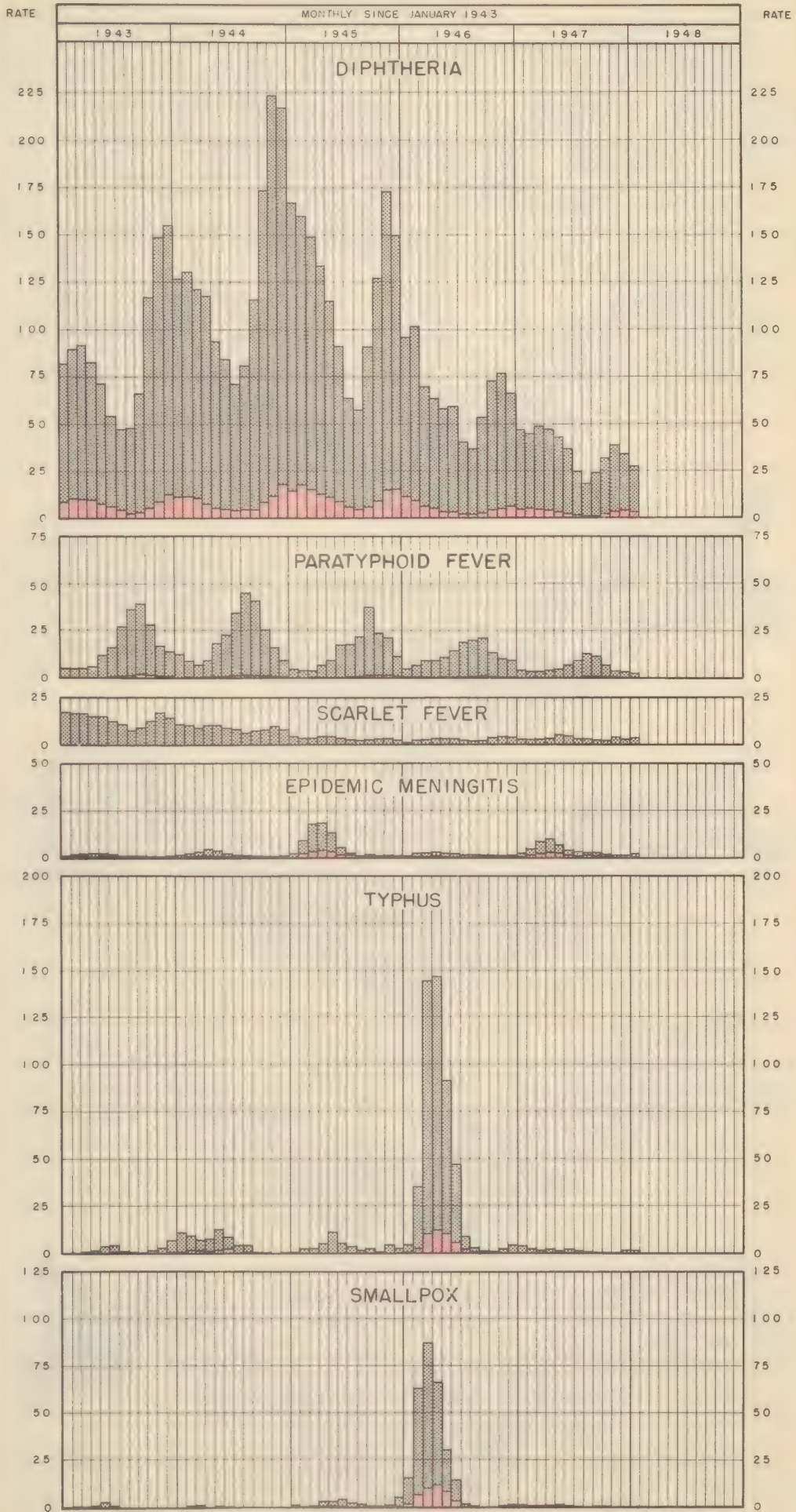
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# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



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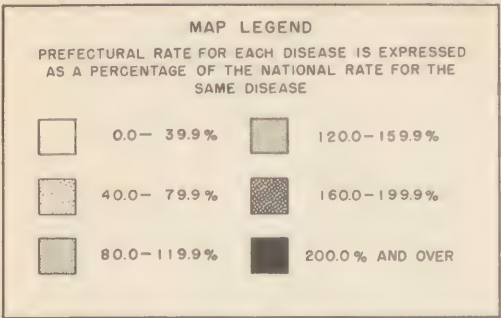
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# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · JANUARY 1948



DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE /100,000/ANNUM		
	JAN 48	JAN 47	JAN 46
DYSENTERY	1.9	3.9	3.2
TYPHOID FEVER	7.4	18.4	42.7
DIPHTHERIA	27.7	47.0	95.9
PARATYPHOID FEVER	2.5	3.7	4.4
SCARLET FEVER	3.8	3.0	1.2
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	2.1	2.6	0.9
TYPHUS	1.3	4.0	4.7
SMALLPOX	0.03	1.1	15.7
MALARIA	3.6	10.6	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	0.0	0.0
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS*	0.0	0.02	NA



\* SUSPECTED CASES

NOTE: 1946 AND 1947 RATES BASED ON 1 JULY ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.

NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

GHQ · SCAP

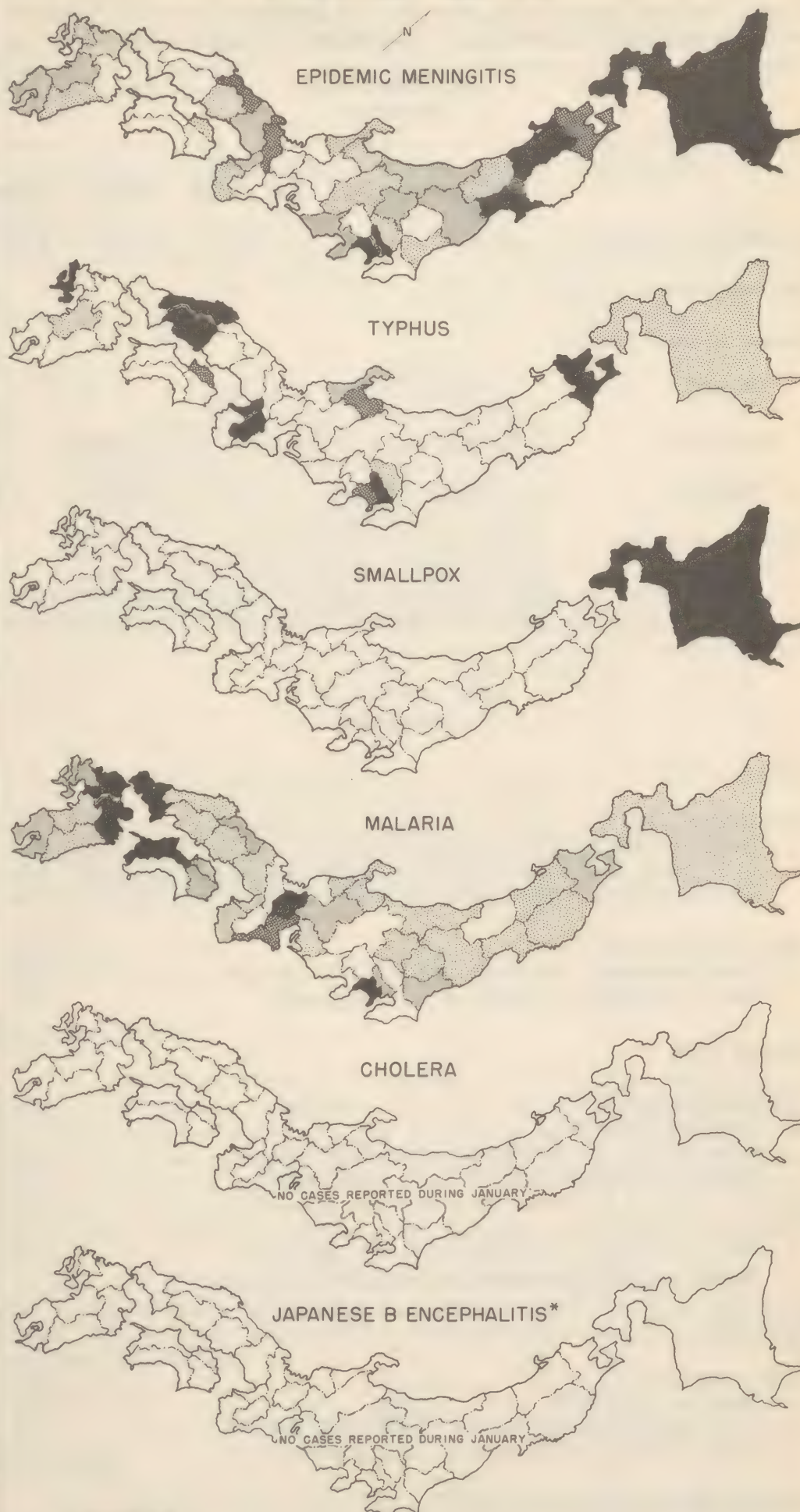
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# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · JANUARY 1948



\* SUSPECTED CASES

NOTE: RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ · SCAP

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## Meat and Dairy Industry

8. Although farm animals slaughtered in December increased 62 percent over the 40,670 reported in November, partial post-mortem condemnations decreased approximately eight percent.

### MEAT INSPECTION December

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	36,633	845	627	17,899	9,878
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	1	4
Condemned post mortem					
Total	10	0	0	0	2
Partial	311	9	0	73	214
Visceral	7,039	40	0	5,082	926

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

9. Samples of ordinary and goat milk inspected in December increased 43 and 109 percent over the 28,104 and 82 samples reported in November.

### MILK INSPECTION December

#### Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	9,806
Samples examined	40,062
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	631
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	994
Plant inspections	3,650
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	180
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	298

#### Special Milk

Farm inspections	4
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1

#### Goat Milk

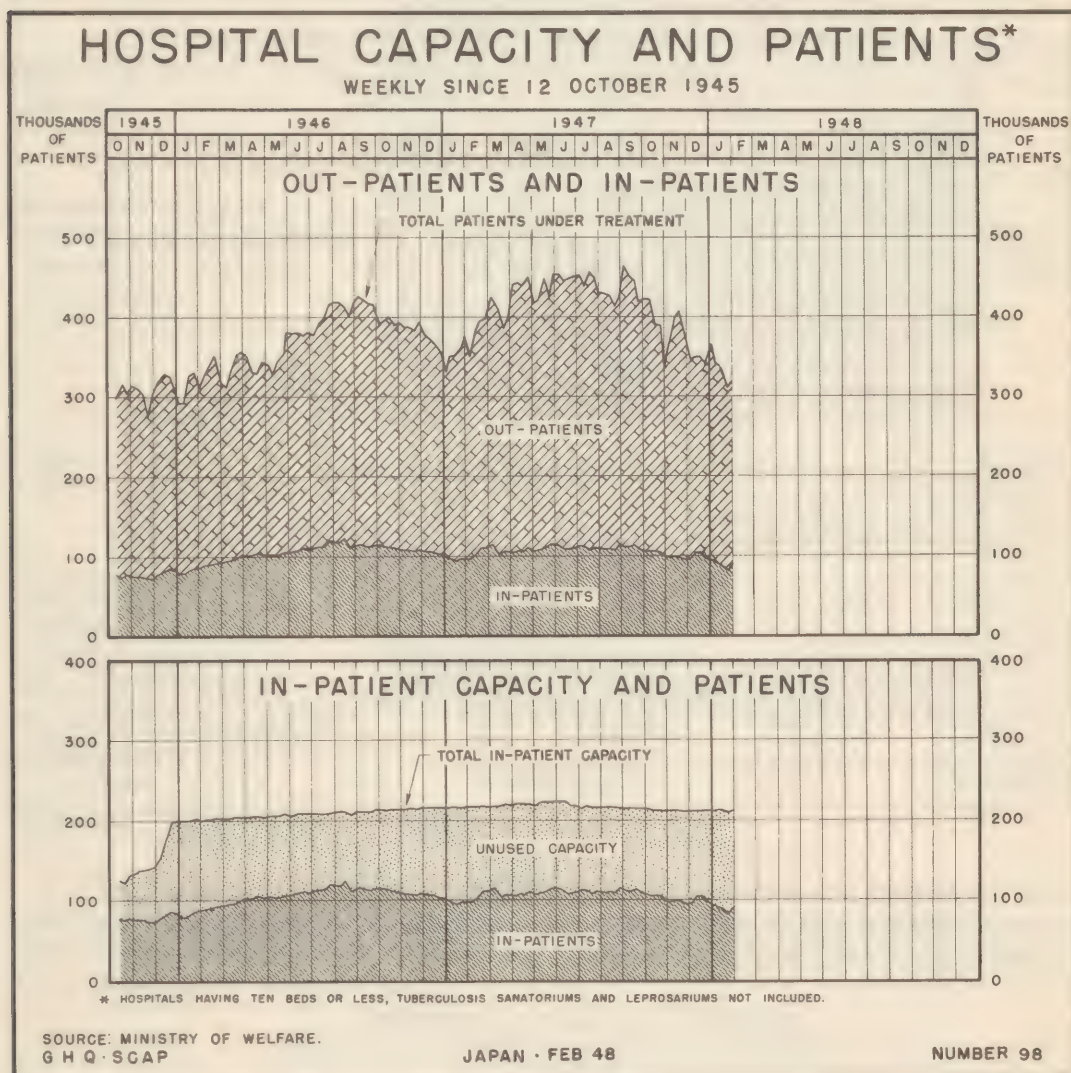
Farm inspections	81
Samples examined	171
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	4

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



## MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

10. There were 3,412 hospitals with a capacity of 211,101 beds of which 89,886 were occupied on 30 January, compared with 3,390 hospitals with a capacity of 212,256 beds of which 96,621 were occupied on 31 December. Out-patients treated during this period numbered 1,226,339.



### Nursing Affairs

11. Arrangements were completed at the Okayama National Hospital to begin a three-year clinical nurses' training program with the required curriculum for a class A school. Application blanks and other entrance forms were prepared and distributed to select 40 students in the first-year course which is scheduled to commence on 1 May. Okayama, Tottori, Shimane and Hiroshima Prefectures were allocated a quota of the initial enrollment capacity.

12. On 20 February 46 nurses representing 31 Red Cross schools of nursing throughout the country completed the four-week Nurse Instructors' Course held at the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross.

### SUPPLY

#### Production

13. Medical and dental supplies manufactured in January amounted to ¥ 1,119,413,884, an increase of ¥ 357,597,808 over the December production and ¥ 655,368,177 over the average monthly



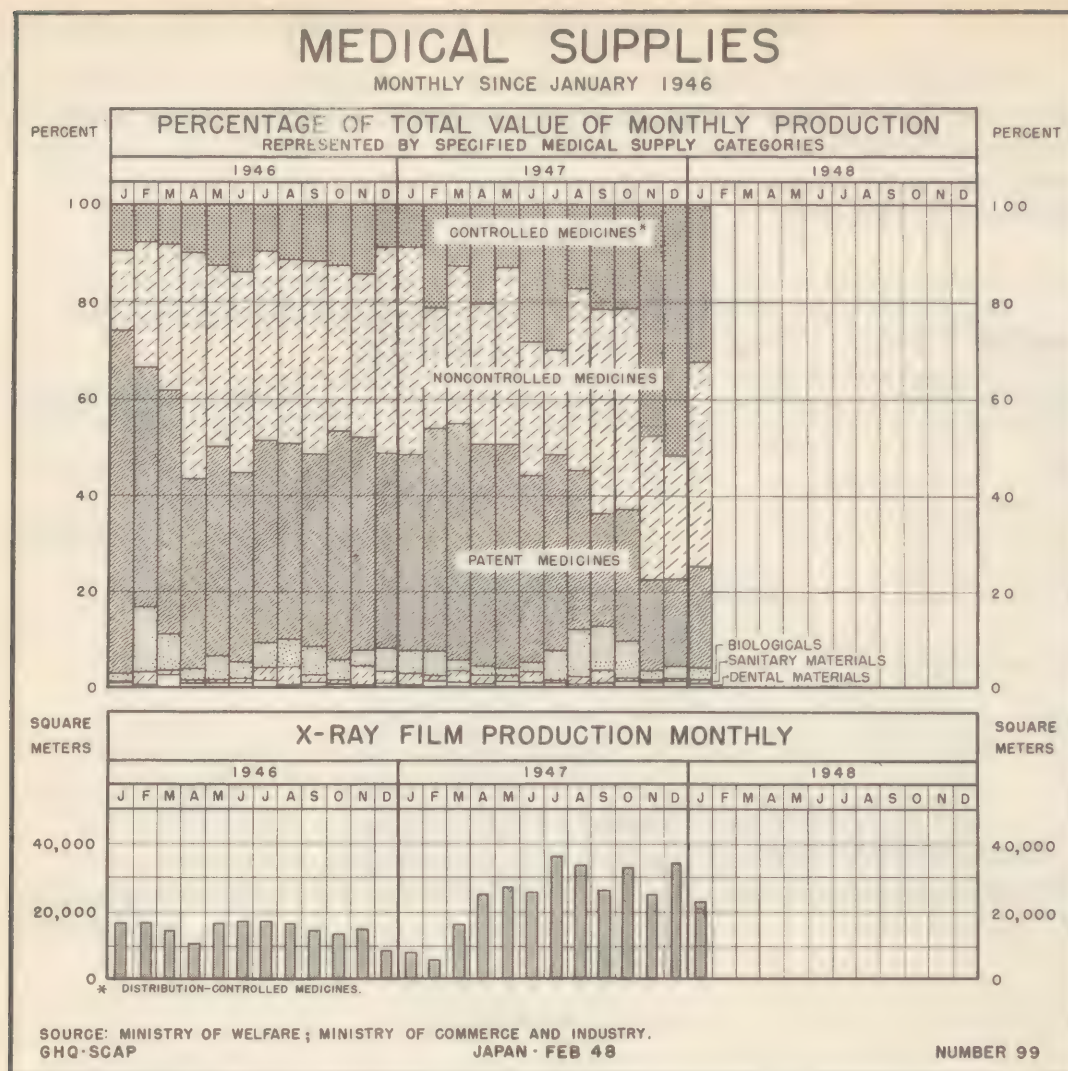


figure of 1947. The increase in production figures was partly due to increased price schedules effected in December and the availability of additional fuel and power.

## MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES (yen)

	1947 Monthly Average	December	January
Controlled medicines	122,575,138	369,826,423	338,378,442
Noncontrolled medicines	145,154,863	185,100,041	477,720,726
Patent medicines	138,329,888	131,025,192	224,559,906
Biologicals	23,009,946	18,441,672	26,485,195
Medical instruments	10,223,865	16,675,711	13,008,972
Dental materials	4,224,578	7,748,067	7,540,385
Dental instruments	8,915,947	17,563,243	9,567,089
Sanitary materials	5,855,477	4,541,462	9,405,379
Sanitary rubber goods	6,756,005	10,894,265	12,747,790
Total	464,045,707	761,816,076	1,119,413,884

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

14. Drug production in January showed the following decreases compared with the December output:

- (1) Sulfathiazole - 3,668 kilograms, a 2,262-kilogram or 38-percent decline.



- (2) Bismuth subsalicylate - 526 liters, a 292-liter or 36-percent drop.
- (3) Mapharsen - 86 kilograms, a 40-kilogram or 32-percent decrease.
- (4) Penicillin - 4,208,310,000 oxford units, a 1,763,760,000-oxford-unit or 30-percent decline.

The decrease in the over-all drug production in January was partly due to the cessation of production activities for approximately seven days during the New Year holiday.

15. Production of biologicals increased 44 percent over the December output of ¥ 18,441,672 and 20 percent over the 1947 average of ¥ 22,009,946. Because sufficient amounts were on hand in December, cholera, typhus and diphtheria vaccines were not produced in January.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in January</u>		<u>On Hand 31 January</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	0	0	914,300	4,422,270
Typhus	0	0	0	684,947
Triple typhoid	6,473,000	9,156,000	147,500	12,825,650
Smallpox (doses)	1,678,050	2,605,735	15,902,410	1,677,485
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	35,585	0	186,981
Diphtheria toxoid	3,174,900	4,041,500	5,442,500	3,320,800

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

16. Production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment decreased in January as compared with the previous month but adequate stocks of all supplies and equipment were on hand to meet emergency requirements.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	0	1,000
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	2,822	1,869
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	2,452	1,728
DDT dusters	each	0	4,770
10 percent DDT dust (from American concentrate)	pound	368,000	161,100
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese concentrate)	pound	116,820	0
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	155,378	100,000
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	16,862	14,136

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



17. X-ray and electrotherapy equipment produced in January declined to 480 units from 547 units in December, but was 87 units over the monthly production average for 1947. Machines produced included 143 X-ray, 49 ultrashortwave, 60 ultraviolet ray, 67 luminous screens, 151 intensifying screens and 10 electrosurgical units.

18. There were 22,467 square meters of X-ray film produced in January, a decline from the December output of 34,507 square meters.

**X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION**  
(dozen)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	418	934
5 x 7	1,674	540
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	1,630	788
8 x 10	5,690	1,514
10 x 12	17,224	14,386
11 x 14	2,038	684
14 x 17	4,966	1,826

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

19. With the exception of bandage cloth, cotton sanitary goods production decreased in January and was also below the average monthly production in 1947.

**COTTON SANITARY GOODS**  
(pounds)

	<u>Monthly Average</u> <u>1947</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Gauze	57,537	53,775	50,110
Bandage cloth	40,226	49,877	76,915
Absorbent cotton	314,371	209,252	111,965

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. Glass syringe production declined from 401,552 pieces in December to 357,623 in January.

21. Laboratory animals supplied in January increased over the previous month and numbered 2,676 guinea pigs, 909 rats, 2,065 rabbits and 33,530 white mice.

Distribution

22. Former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies sold in January were valued at ¥ 3,808,987, a decrease of approximately 35 percent from the ¥ 5,871,262 reported in December. The decline in sales of these supplies was due to the depletion of stocks.

23. Other medical supplies sold in January are shown in the following list in comparison with the previous month's sales:

- (1) Surgical instruments - ¥ 11,681,697, a 27-percent decrease.



- (2) Dental supplies, exclusive of gold and silver - ¥ 15,333,419, a 25-percent decrease; dental gold - 14,755 grams, a 93-percent decline; silver and silver alloy - 5,550 grams, a 65-percent decrease; gold and platinum alloy - 1,556 grams.
- (3) Rubber medical items - ¥ 14,408,535, a 150-percent increase.
- (4) Controlled medicines - ¥ 132,258,793 a 42-percent decrease.
- (5) Noncontrolled medicines - ¥ 350,649,001, a 101-percent increase.
- (6) Cotton sanitary materials - ¥ 24,379,372, a 1,790-percent increase.
- (7) Patent medicines - ¥ 219,136,281, an 82-percent increase.

24. Distribution of drugs in January showed increases in mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection, sulfadiazine and penicillin.

#### DRUG DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Mapharsen	gram	2,442	23,011
Bismuth subsalicylate	cubic centimeter	43,200	573,918
Sulfathiazole	tablet	5,023,560	4,913,600
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,437,500	5,549,700
Penicillin	oxford unit	2,952,180,000	5,756,160,000
Santonin	tablet	5,506,000	2,000,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

#### NARCOTICS

25. On 31 January there were 88,420 persons registered to handle narcotics.

26. Persons arrested in January for narcotics violations numbered 46, of whom 10 were registered and 36 unregistered. Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 100 to ¥ 5,000 fine, and for unregistered persons from ¥ 400 fine to one year and six months' penal servitude.

27. There were 42 thefts of narcotics and 13 losses of supplies through fire.

28. Through routine inspections by narcotics agents 81 registrants were admonished for minor technical violations and one was fined ¥ 3,000 for illegal cultivation of marihuana.

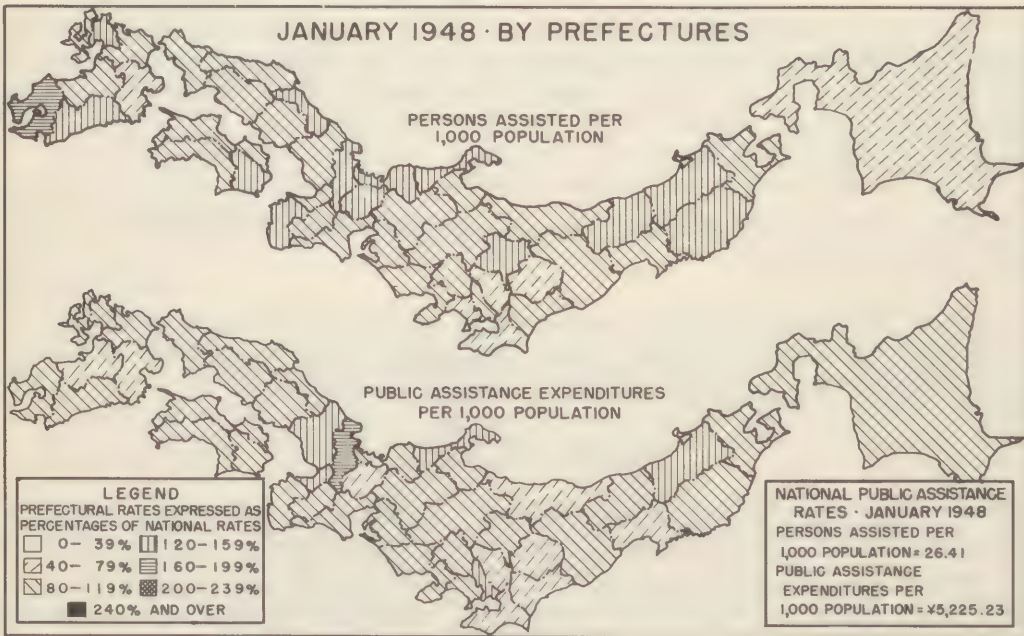
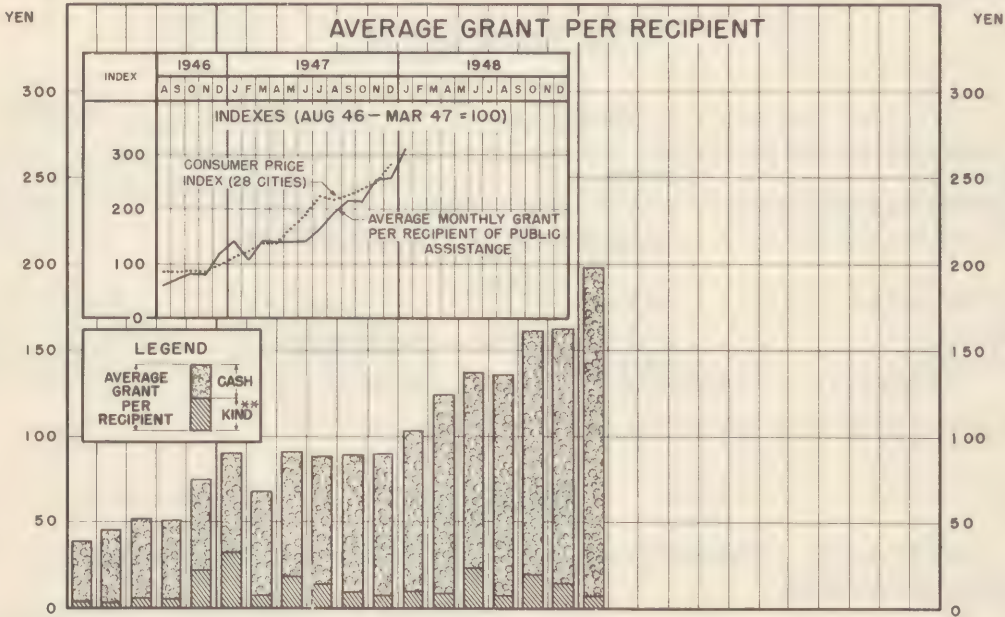
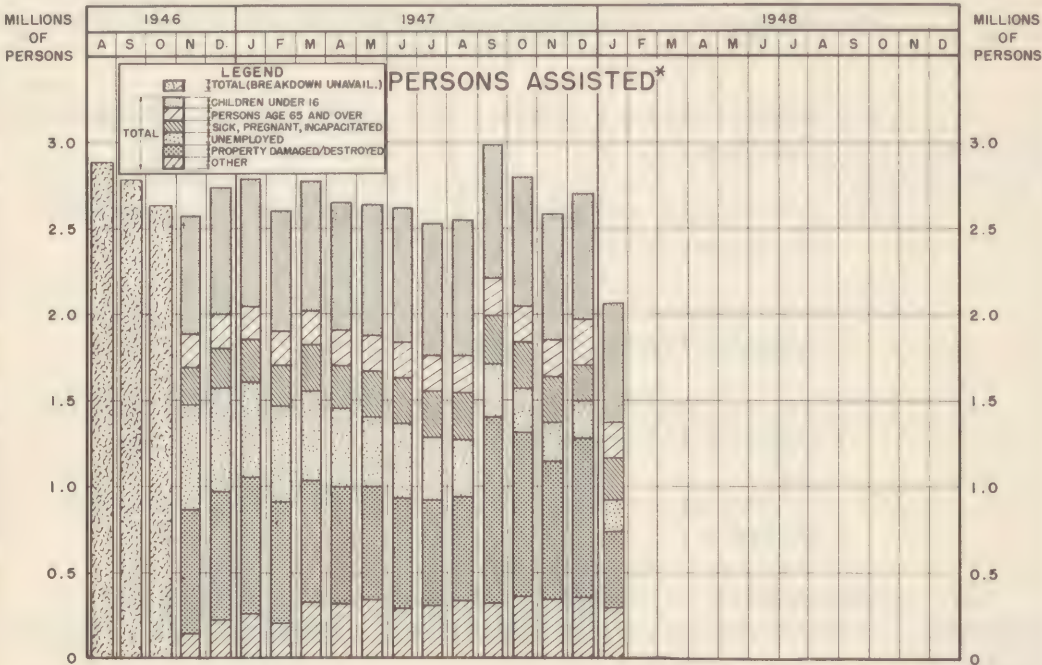
#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

29. Welfare payments in January amounted to ¥ 393,573,119, a decrease of ¥ 6,064,905 from the December figure. Assistance in kind was ¥ 14,329,113 compared with ¥ 39,704,857 in December. There were 2,199,594 persons receiving assistance during the month of whom 137,796 were in institutions.



# PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF GRANTS TO PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS · MONTHLY SINCE AUGUST 1946



\* PERSONS ASSISTED ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRIMARY FACTORS IN DEPENDENCY.  
\*\* CHIEFLY CLOTHING AND TEXTILES. YEN VALUE BASED ON COST OF ITEMS TO GOVERNMENT

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF WELFARE; CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
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30. From 26 January to 23 February eight shipments of IARA relief supplies totaling 414 metric tons of clothing, food, medicines and other items arrived in Yokohama.

31. The National Interdependence Campaign, a Community Chest drive to aid private relief agencies, revised its original goal in February from ¥ 681,500,000 to ¥ 683,500,000. By 21 February ¥ 558,260,046 or 81.7 percent of the revised quota had been collected with eight prefectures oversubscribed, eight reporting 100 percent collections, 21 over 53 percent, four less than 48 percent and five prefectures abstaining from the drive.

#### Red Cross Activities

32. The National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society established a Volunteer Service Section to formulate plans for specific volunteer services to be carried on by every prefectural chapter. Currently a survey of community needs is being conducted through each chapter to determine policies and programs for Red Cross Volunteer Service.

33. On 13 February a four-day Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Conference was completed at Gora, Kanagawa Prefecture. Forty-two delegates from Tokushima, Chiba, Ibaraki, Gumma, Tokyo, Saitama, Kanagawa and Nara Prefectures attended.

34. A Junior Red Cross Handbook, printed in Japanese, to assist teaching personnel in expanding Junior Red Cross activities within public and private schools, was completed.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

35. The Ministry of Welfare, upon recommendation by the Medical Fee Calculating Council for Social Insurances, authorized an increase of ¥ 1.50 per point in fee-for-service for medical care under social insurances retroactive to 1 February 1948. The previous official rate varied from ¥ 3.50 to ¥ 4.50 per point depending upon the locality.

#### REPATRIATION

36. From 30 January to 26 February 257 persons were repatriated to Japan of whom 93 were from China, 93 from Ryukyus, 45 from South Korea, 19 from the Philippines, six from North Korea and one from Hawaii. There were 246 persons evacuated from Japan to the Ryukyus and 19 to South Korea. Note the chart on the next page.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

37. The Ministry of Welfare reported 192,106 births, 93,053 deaths, 20,410 infant deaths, 11,740 stillbirths, 93,652 marriages and 7,435 divorces in December.

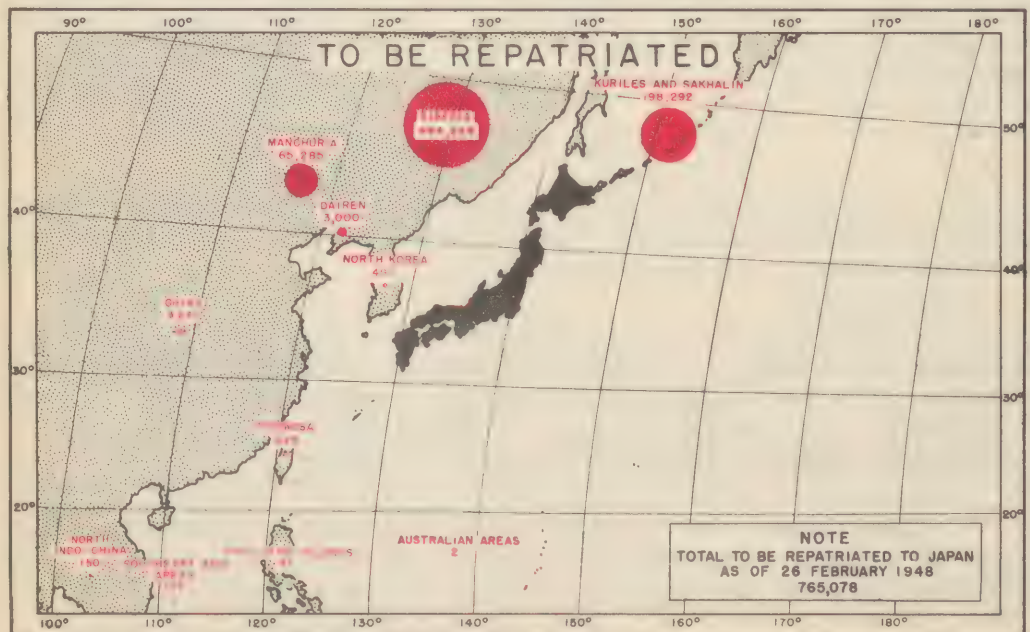
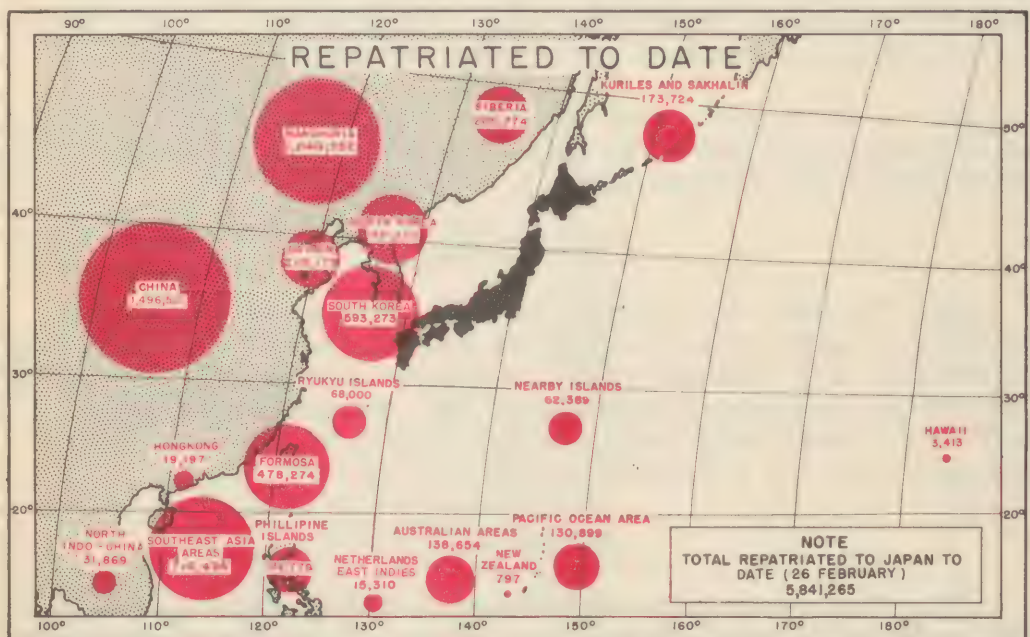
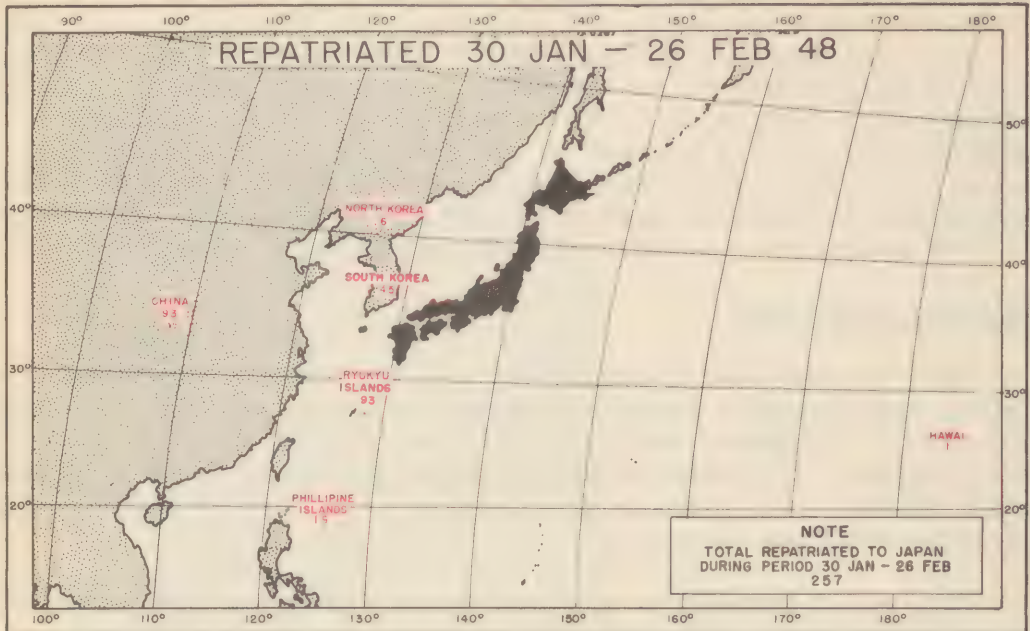
The birth rate declined from 33.3 per 1,000 population per annum in November to 29.0 in December, while the death rate rose from 12.3 per 1,000 population per annum in November to 14.0 in December. Infant death and stillbirth rates also increased in December, due partially to the cold weather.

Marriages and divorces also increased approximately 40 and 30 percent respectively over the November figures of 65,142 and 5,662. See graphs on pages 283 and 284.



# REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 26 FEBRUARY 1948



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.  
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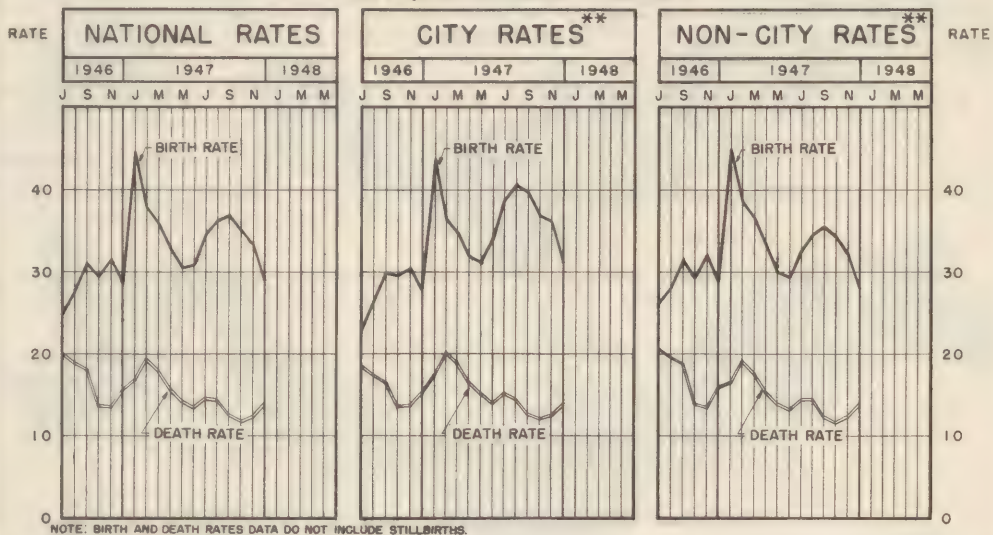


# VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

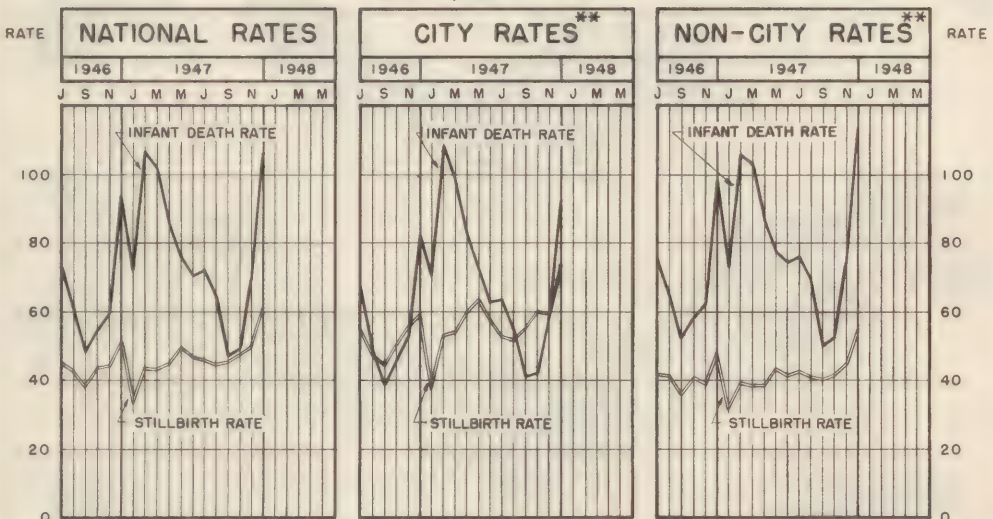
RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



NOTE: BIRTH AND DEATH RATES DATA DO NOT INCLUDE STILLBIRTHS.

## INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

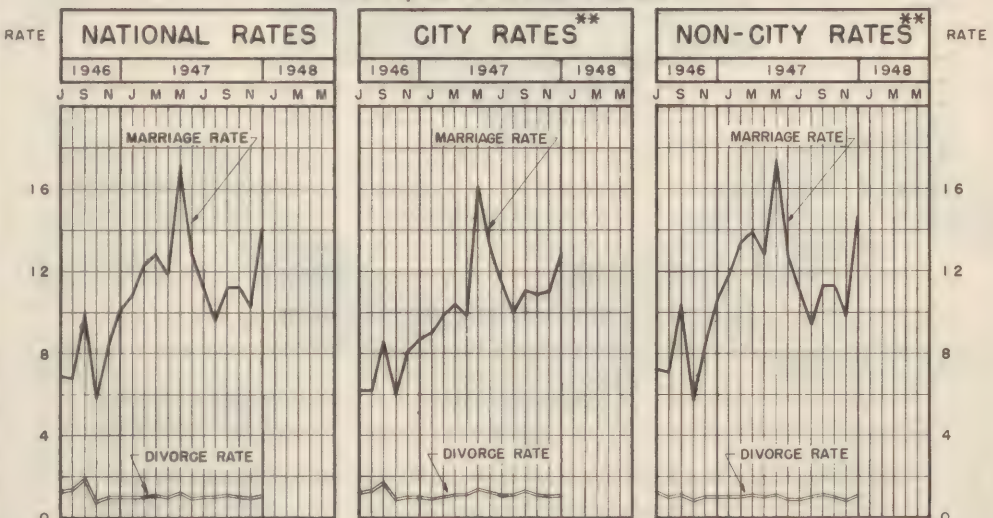
RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



NOTE: INFANT DEATHS ARE DEFINED AS DEATHS OF LIVE-BORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



\* BASED ON 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION.

\*\* CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
GHQ-SCAP

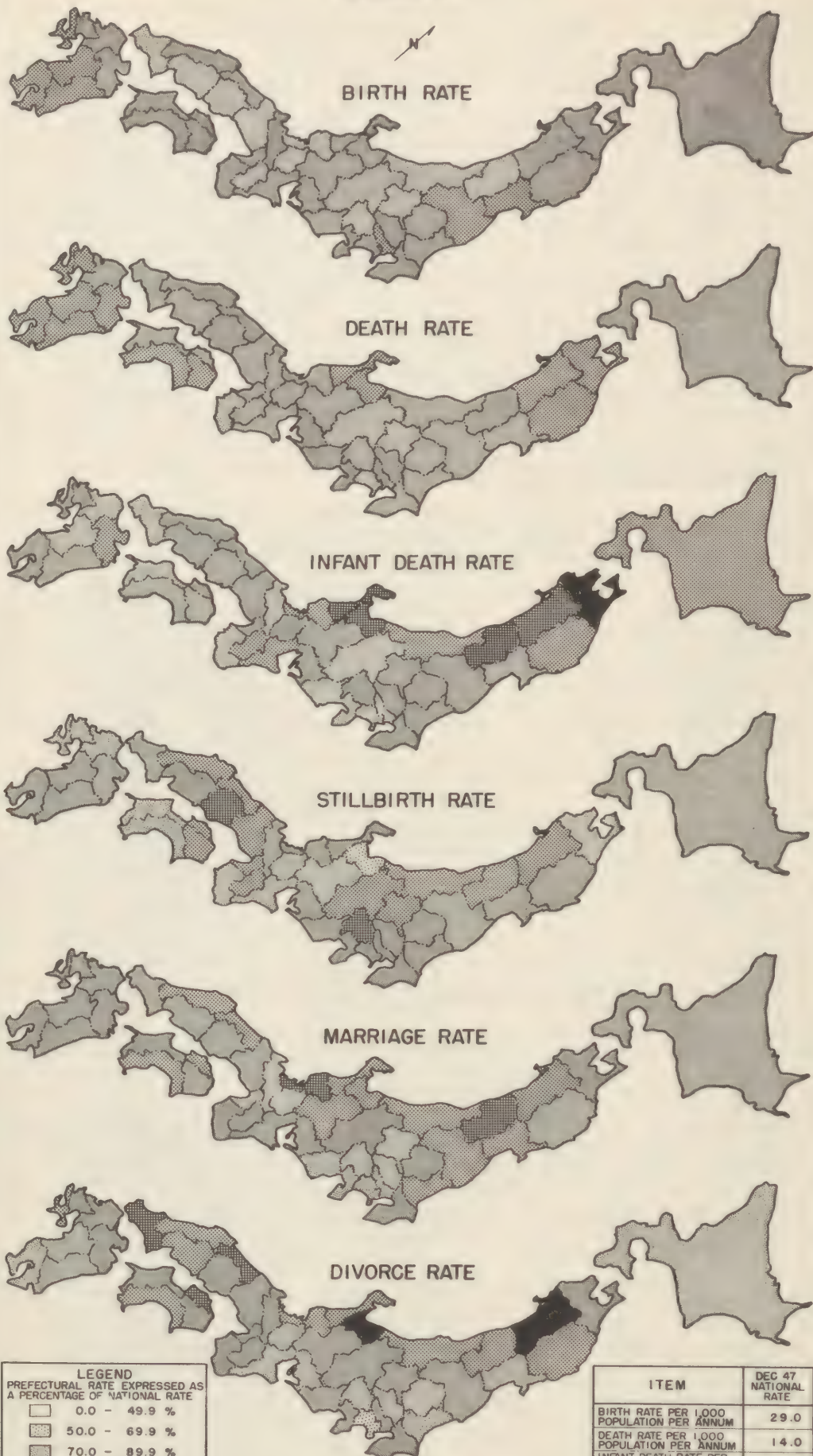
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PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

DECEMBER 1947



LEGEND  
PREFECTURAL RATE EXPRESSED AS  
A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL RATE

0.0 - 49.9 %
50.0 - 69.9 %
70.0 - 89.9 %
90.0 - 109.9 %
110.0 - 129.9 %
130.0 - 149.9 %
150.0 % AND OVER

NOTE  
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, MARRIAGE RATE  
AND DIVORCE RATE DATA ARE BASED ON  
1 JULY 1947 POPULATION ESTIMATES

ITEM	DEC 47 NATIONAL RATE
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	29.0
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	14.0
INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	106.2
STILLBIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	61.1
MARRIAGE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	14.1
DIVORCE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	1.1

SOURCE : CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
GHQ · SCAP

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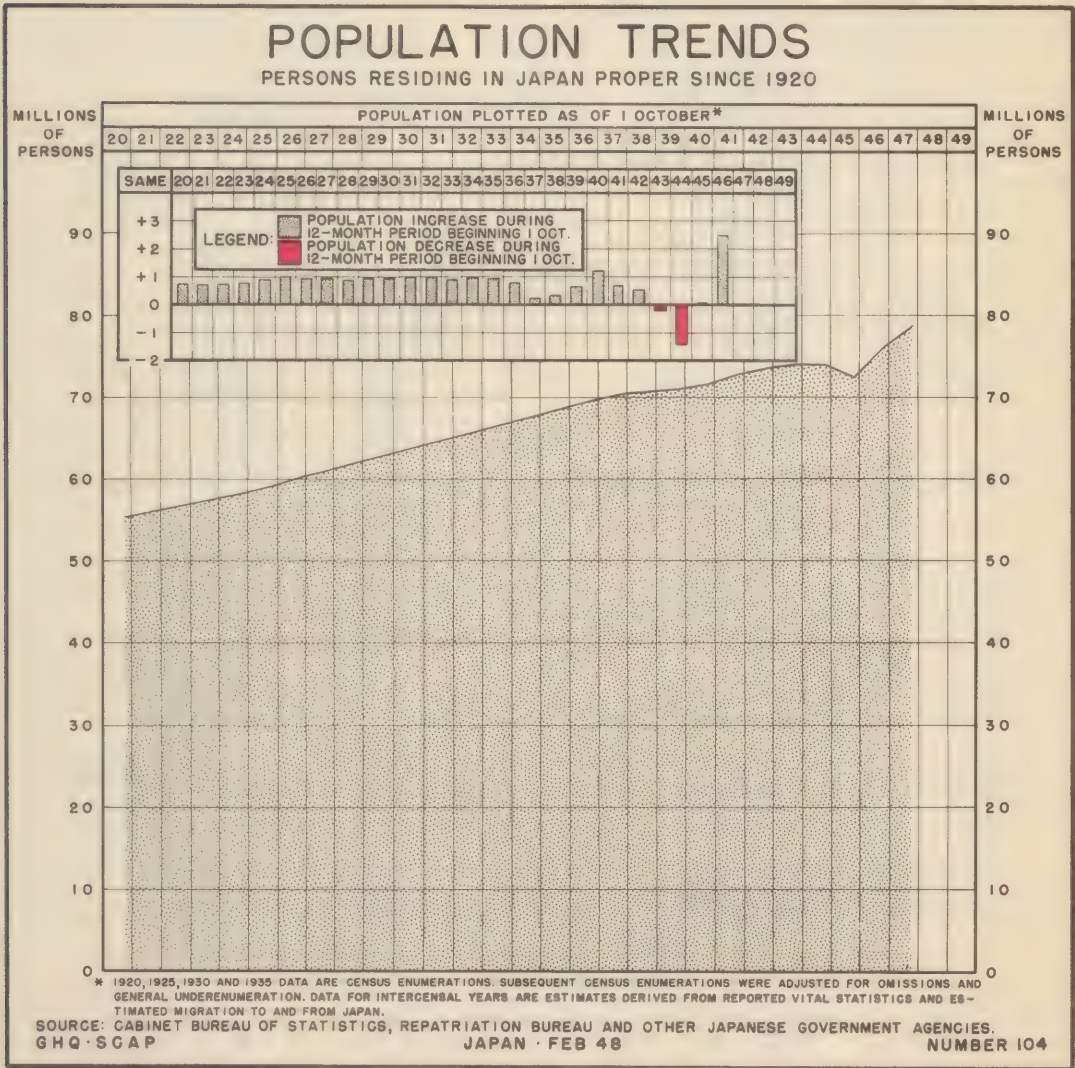
NUMBER 103



Population Census

38. The 31st national census compiled on 1 October 1947 showed 78,626,719 persons in Japan of whom 38,385,826 were male and 40,240,893 were female, an increase of approximately 3.2 percent over the 1946 total and 42 percent over the first census in 1920.

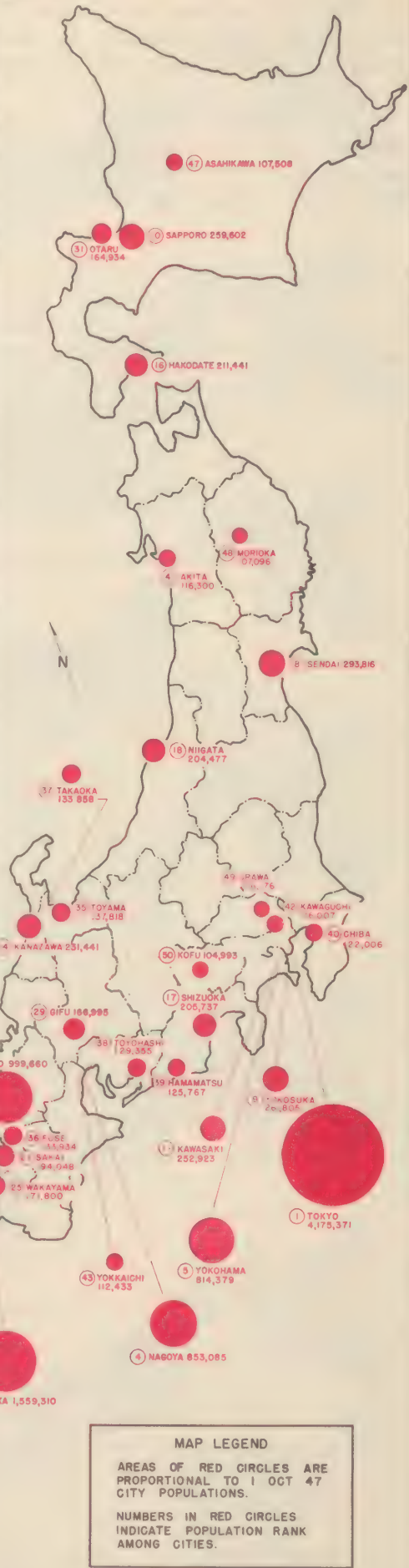
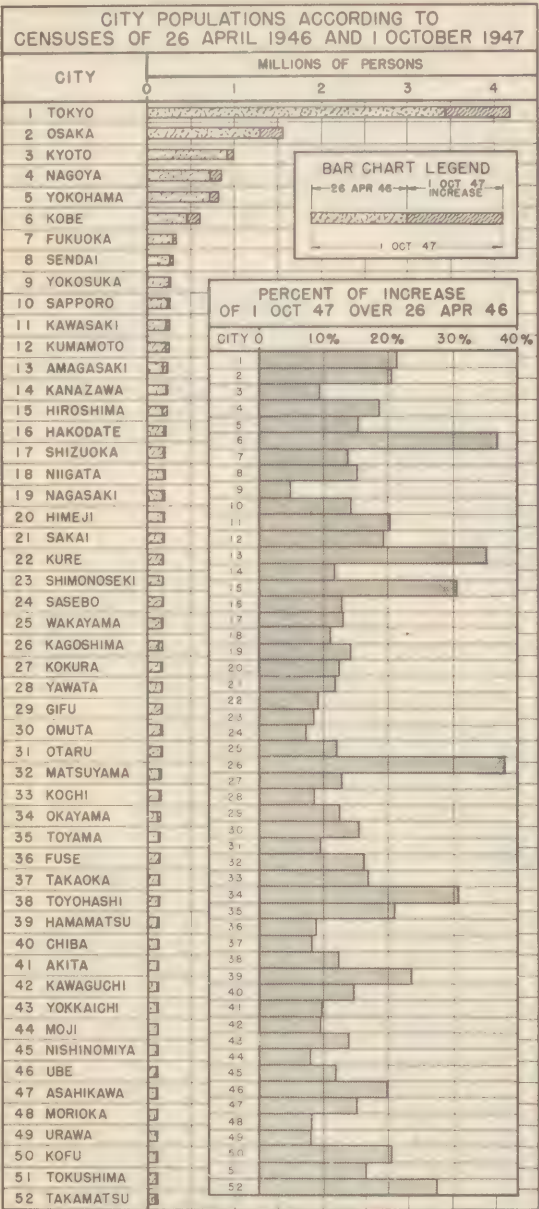
There were 52 cities with population exceeding 100,000 and an increase in population exceeding 30 percent over the 1946 census was recorded in Kagoshima, Kobe, Amagasaki, Okayama, and Hiroshima. See the following five charts for population statistics.





POPULATION OF CITIES OF 100,000 AND OVER

CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947



SOURCE : CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · FEB 48

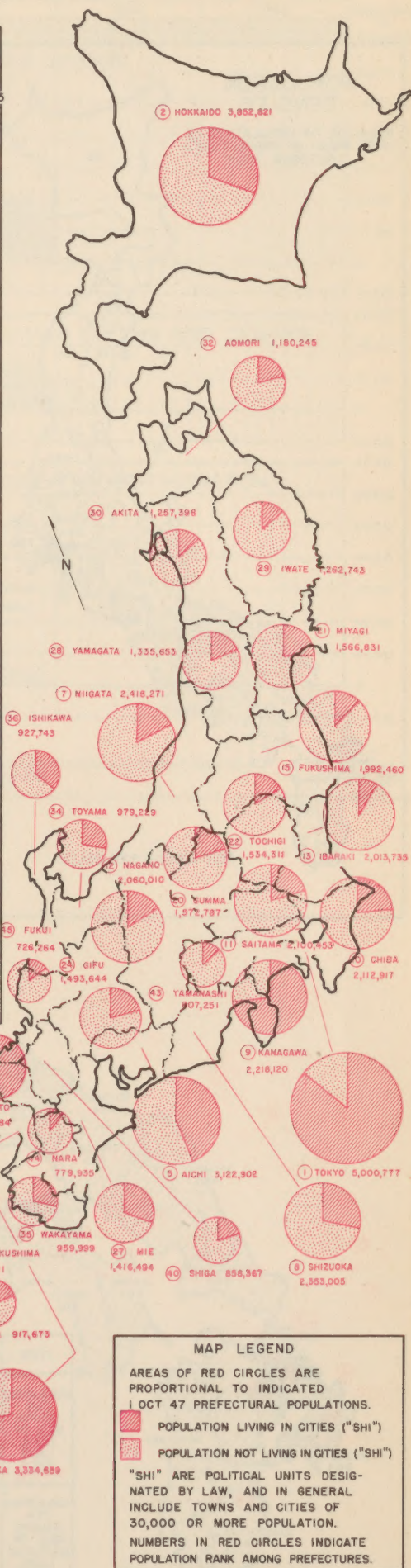
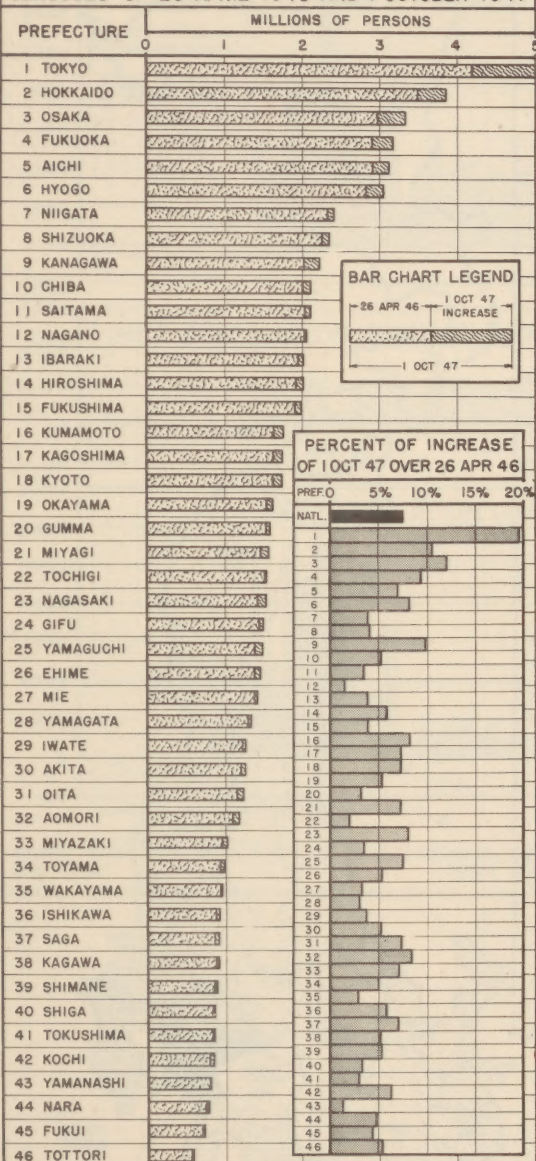
NUMBER 105



# POPULATION BY PREFECTURES

CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947

PREFECTURAL POPULATIONS ACCORDING TO CENSUSES OF 26 APRIL 1946 AND 1 OCTOBER 1947



SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
G H Q · S C A P

JAPAN · FEB 48

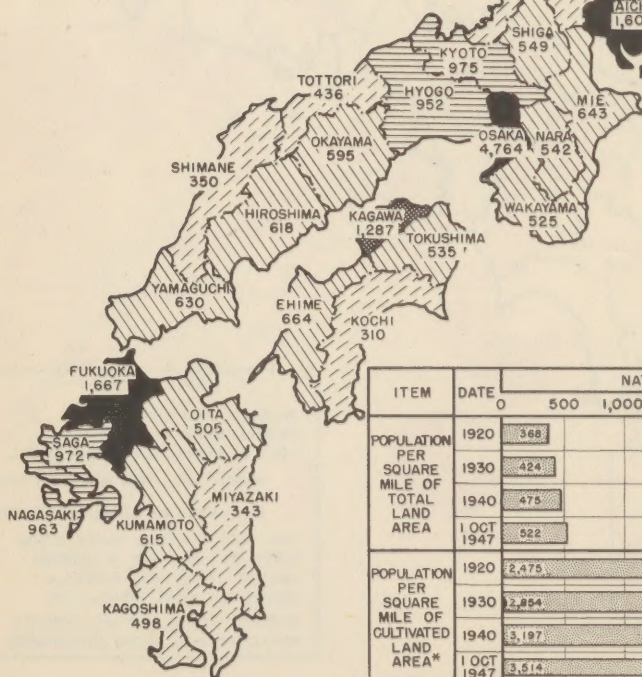
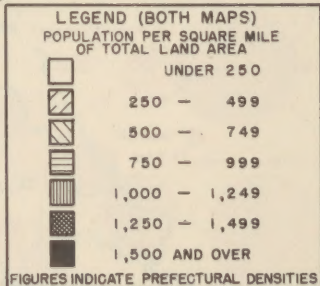
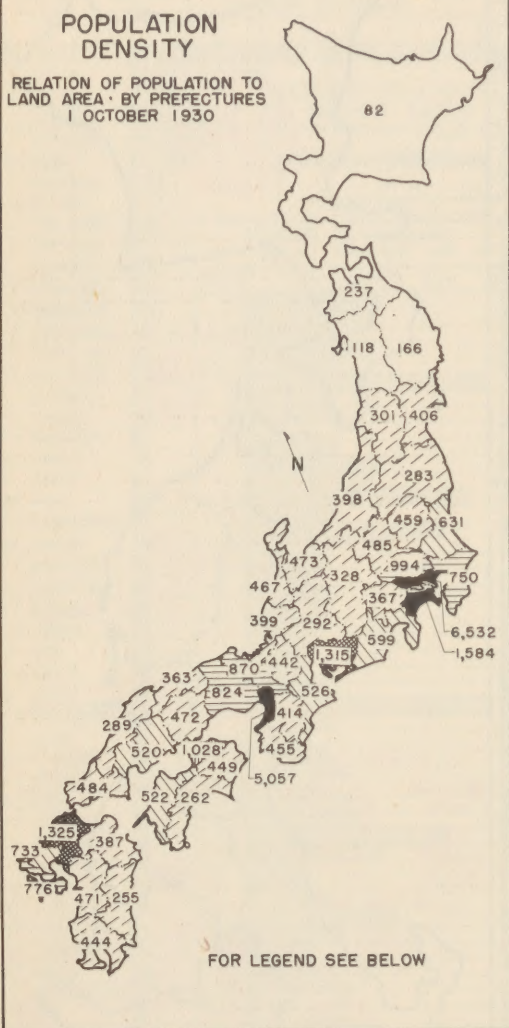
NUMBER 106



# POPULATION DENSITY

RELATION OF POPULATION TO LAND AREA · BY PREFECTURES · 1 OCTOBER 1947

**POPULATION DENSITY**  
RELATION OF POPULATION TO LAND AREA · BY PREFECTURES · 1 OCTOBER 1930



ITEM	DATE	NATIONAL POPULATION DENSITY							
		0	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	4,000
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF TOTAL LAND AREA	1920	368							
	1930	424							
	1940	475							
	1 OCT 1947	522							
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF CULTIVATED LAND AREA*	1920	2,475							
	1930	2,894							
	1940	3,197							
	1 OCT 1947	3,514							

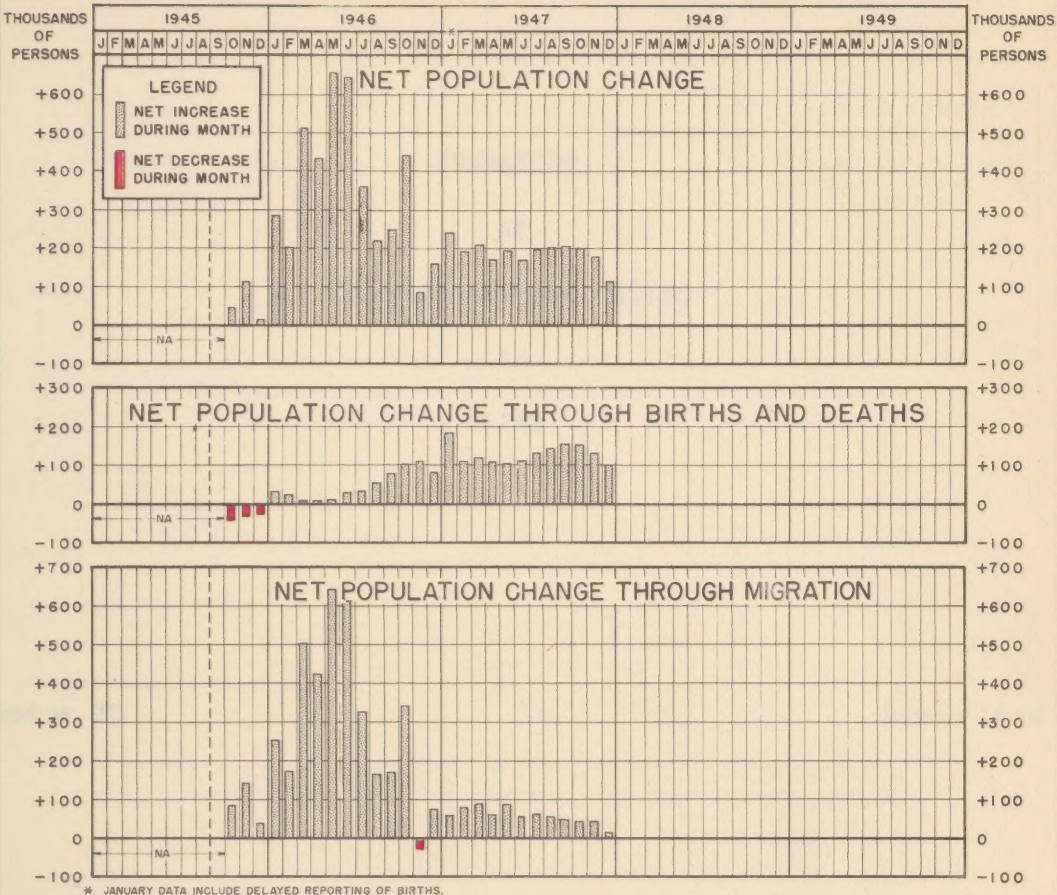
\* BASED ON 1944 AREA UNDER CULTIVATION = 22,376 SQUARE MILES.

SOURCE : CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS (POPULATION CENSUS DATA); MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (TOTAL LAND AND CROPLAND AREAS).  
GHQ · SCAP JAPAN · FEB 48 NUMBER 107



POPULATION CHANGE

MONTHLY SINCE 1 OCTOBER 1945



NOTE: NA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS; REPATRIATION BUREAU AND OTHER JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.  
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# POPULATION CHANGE

